

Democratic Northwest

VOL XXXIII.

NAPOLION, HENRY CO., OHIO, FEBRUARY 26, 1885.

NO. 1.

THE NORTHWEST.

L. L. ORWIG.

Terms—One Year, \$1.50 in Advance.
Paid small expiration of six months, \$1.75;
expiration of year, \$2.00.

Address all letters to DEMOCRATIC NORTHWEST,
Napoleon, Ohio.

Advertisements—All advertisements must be
sent in by Wednesday morning to insure inser-
tion the same week.

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sent in by Wednesday morning to insure inser-
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HARD TIMES.

How to Live, How to Save and How
to Deal in Margins.

Most people live without counting cost, expecting something to turn out to strike some scheme or to find something they know not what, which will not only enable them to pay their debts but make them wealthy. A who surely follows this plan will not as surely come to want. He who calculates well, will at the end of the year see what his expenses and income have been. If he finds his income has not been sufficient to meet his bills and lay up a small margin besides, he will begin to look around and see where he can cut down best; perhaps he has paid out more for clothing than is actually necessary. He might have bought something which would have kept himself and family just as warm and comfortable, even if it did look quite as nice. If the meat was too high buy less meat or a cheaper grade, you will live just as long and be just as healthy if you don't have meat three times a day. You may have employed more hired help than was profitable or paid larger salaries than your business warranted. We believe that every man can, if he will, find dozens of plans if he will only look back where he might have saved more or less if he had known the times were going to be so hard and money so scarce. Now if you will make a review of the past year of your income, set so much aside for food, so much for clothing, farming implements, horses, repairs, sickness, interest if you have any to pay, a small amount for accidents, and figure it out so that you will have a little margin left besides to lay up for old age or a wet day. Make everything which is within your control come within the amount set aside (and most things, all). Base these allowances on the past year, and not on imaginary future in the hope that everything will be better next year; that wheat and corn will be higher, or perhaps the crops better and money plentier, and we will assure you that hard times will very soon be at hand. There are so many ways which a man can save that a little here and a little there, will soon amount to a large sum. For instance, when you go to buy your Drugs, Oils and Paints, Wall and Window papers, go to Saur's Drug and Book Store, where you will always find a large, nice stock of nearly everything which a man can think of. Get prices, then if you are not suited go elsewhere and see if you cannot do a little better. Always go where you can get what you need, (not what you want,) for the least money. Saur has had over twenty years of continuous business experience in his line, and has always made an effort of buying his goods at the very lowest cash prices, and giving his customers the benefit. The sign of the Golden Mortar has marked the place for years where many people have secured the remedies which have restored them to the health and vigor of their youth. In the Drug Department everything is apt nice, new and fresh; no old remedies allowed to accumulate and only those which have been tried and proved, are recommended by the proprietor. In the line of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, the best in the land is always secured and sold at the lowest prices. Wall and Window papers, Cloth Shades and fixtures are made a specialty. Everything in the line of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, consisting of Prose and Poetry, Blank Books for all kinds of tradesmen, Pass Books, Memorandums, Writing Paper, Stationery, Etc., you will always find complete, and sold at bottom prices. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder braces, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments constantly kept on hand and furnished on short notice. Remember when in need of anything in the line of Drugs, Books or Paints, to go to Saur's large store and see the quality and get his price.

DEMOCRATIC Primary Election NOTICE.

THE qualified voters of the Democratic party of Henry county, Ohio, are hereby notified to assemble at their respective places of holding elections, on

Monday, April 6th, 1885,

and then and there vote by ballot for nominees for the following offices to be elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1885, to-wit:

- One Representative.
- One Treasurer.
- One Prosecuting Attorney.
- One Commissioner.
- One Inferior Director.

The polls open at each Township and Voting Precinct at 6 o'clock a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

The following rules have been adopted by the Central Committee for conducting said Primary Election, to-wit:

1. Any legal voter heretofore or at the time of the said primary election who shall be identified with the Democratic party shall have a right to vote at said election.
2. At the polls and before the opening of the same there shall be chosen from among the Democratic electors present two judges and two clerks of election.
3. The voting shall be by ballot, and poll books and tally sheets shall be kept and returned as on any general election, any candidate or officer of the Democratic party shall have a right to be present at the counting and canvassing of the votes.
4. The names of all the candidates for the several offices shall be printed under their respective heads on one ticket on colored paper.
5. The Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee shall have such number of primary election tickets for the nomination of county officers as necessary printed and ready at least seven days before the day of primary election, and shall deliver such tickets in double the number of Democratic votes cast at the last election, to one or more responsible Democrats, for their respective townships or precincts, at least three days before the day of the primary election, together with the tally sheets and poll books. All primary election tickets for the nomination of candidates shall be as much as possible uniform and alike.
6. The Chairman and Secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee shall ascertain the cost of such poll books and tally sheets, call a meeting of the said Executive Committee at least seven days before the day of said primary election, and at said meeting apportion the cost among the several candidates and upon failure or refusal of any candidate to pay such assessment his name shall be omitted from the tickets. Any candidate has the right to have printed for his own use primary election tickets, but on all such tickets shall be the names of all the candidates under their respective heads, and have announced themselves as such candidates with in seven days of the day of the primary election.
7. After the counting and canvassing of the votes one of the judges of each township shall, on Saturday, April 11th, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., return the poll books and tally sheets, duly certified, to the Chairman and Secretary of this committee, at Napoleon, Ohio, in the presence of such returning judges, shall open the returns, count and canvass the votes, and declare the candidate having received the highest number of votes duly nominated. If two candidates shall receive an equal number of votes for the same office, the choice shall be determined by lot.
8. The electors of the several townships, at the primary election, shall designate one of their number to act as member of the Central Committee for the ensuing year.
9. The supervisor of each election precinct shall take an oath, which may be administered by any person authorized to administer oaths, or a township trustee, or clerk, and after he is sworn he shall administer the same oath to the judges and clerks chosen for such election. The oath may be in the following form:
You do solemnly swear that you will correctly and faithfully conduct the Democratic Primary Election for Henry county, Ohio, for the nomination of county officers, to be held in this township on the 6th day of April, 1885. That you will protect it against all frauds and unfairness and carefully and truly canvass all votes thereat, so help you God.
10. If any qualified elector under this election shall challenge any vote offered, the supervisor or one of the judges shall administer to the person whose vote is challenged an oath, which may be in the following form:
You do solemnly swear that you will true answer make to such questions as may be put to you, touching your qualification to vote at the Henry county, Ohio, Democratic Primary Election for county officers, held in this township, April 6th, '85.
11. If such person refuse to be sworn, or being sworn refuse to answer any question put to him by said supervisor or judges, or if his answer is not satisfactory or successfully contradicted by sworn testimony of witnesses who may be called, his vote shall be rejected, but otherwise his vote shall be received. (For cause of challenge see Sec. 2920 of the laws of Ohio.)

Supervisors.

The following gentlemen will act as Supervisors of election for their respective townships, viz:

- Ridgeway—Conrad Mohr.
- Freedom—Henry Gehret.
- Napoleon—D. Meekison.
- Flatrock—F. Niechwitz.
- Pleasant—New Bavaria—P. C. Schwab.
- Pleasant—Holgate—Wm. Kaufman.
- Marion—R. Mangus.
- Mourne—W. H. Boeber.
- Harison—J. N. Bliss.
- Liberty—East—G. U. Fencannon.
- Liberty—West—E. T. Martin.
- Washington—W. W. McGiffin.
- Richfield—C. D. Winner.
- Bethel—J. C. Walbridge.

D. MEERISON, Chairman.

L. L. ORWIG, Secretary.

Primary Election.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcement fee \$3.00, which includes the necessary tickets for the different voting precincts on election day.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ED. NORTHWEST—Please announce my name as a candidate for re-nomination as Representative at Columbus, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election to be held April 6th, 1885.

JOHN V. CUFF.

Griggs' Glycerine Salve. The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. For sale by D. J. Humphrey, Apl. 3-lyr

FROM COLUMBUS.

Legislative Summary.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 23, 1885.

The following general laws were passed by the Legislature last week:

Senate joint resolution requesting Congress to pass a law to give honorably discharged soldiers of the late war a land warrant for 160 acres.

By Mr. Ford, giving the committing court power, after investigation along with the Superintendent, to discharge youths from the Reform Farm and Industrial School of the State.

By Mr. Roche, provides that all railroad policemen shall be citizens of Ohio and who have never been convicted of any crime, and shall act as such officers only upon the premises of the railroad for which they are appointed.

By Mr. Bruce, regulates the employment by railroad companies of persons affected by color blindness.

There were ten other laws of a local nature passed, none of which concern the citizens of your county.

The past week was essentially one of wind in both branches of the General Assembly. The fiercer the breeze blew and raged without, and the more chilling they became in the icy terror of twenty degrees below zero, the faster the gas was generated and the more heated it became inside the halls of legislation. This gas flows from natural wells and tends to frequent explosions. Under a pressure of forty-five pounds to the square inch the retorts sometimes burst with terrific force and leave bruised and wounded feelings and shattered hopes scattered all around the Republican side of both houses.

Contrary to general expectations the question of submitting a constitutional amendment to the people to license the liquor traffic was not debated in the House. The Democrats were shrewd enough to offer two amendments to the pure and simple license proposition—first, one providing for legislative control, and second, one for local option or in effect for prohibition, and then when it came before the House last Wednesday the previous question was moved and sustained, thus preventing the Republicans from talking until doomsday, and bringing about a vote forthwith. The two amendments were voted down by a large majority. It requires three-fifths of all the members elected, or sixty-three votes, to pass a measure of this kind. In the House on the original license proposition the result was ayes 58, nays 33. Only three Republicans, Barnett and Haley, of Cuyahoga, and Peet, of Hamilton, voted for it. All the Democrats present voted for it. It lacked five votes of the necessary three-fifths, and this number just tallies with the five Democrats who were absent. If these members can be got here, and the three Republican members don't dodge, it will likely pass the House this week.

There is no doubt, however, but what it is the settled purpose of the Republican members to defeat any action being taken upon this vexed question, and thus prevent a settlement of it by a Democratic body. Their only reason for opposing it is because it is a Democratic measure which the people of Ohio would endorse by their votes. It is their ancient fear of the people which haunts them. Their votes last Wednesday exposed their inconsistency, for in one they endorsed prohibition, and in the other they opposed license, thus virtually declaring in favor of the present condition of affairs—free whiskey, free beer and free wine.

A long time was consumed by the House discussing Myers' bill to reorganize the city government of Columbus, and Burnett's bill to furnish books and supplies free to the pupils of the public schools of Cleveland. And in the Senate Ely's bill to repeal the sections of the statutes providing for separate colored schools and preventing internarrage of persons having a visible admixture of blood, and Kohler's pipe-line bill, occasioned long debates. Both of these measures were defeated.

Fully believing that we are governed too much it is better that the Legislature should spend its time in free discussion than to be placing laws upon the statute books which the people are not trying for. The members are paid \$600 per annum whether they remain in session eight weeks or eight months. So let the bears in the gardens howl for God hath made them so. It has been ever thus since the creation of man.

MAHARBA.

Mr. E. R. Hoyt, a mechanical engineer at the New Orleans Exposition was severely injured by a huge derrick pole falling on his foot. He was conveyed to his residence, and after only three applications of St. Jacobs Oil, all the swelling and pain disappeared, and he resumed his duties.

Tow, sponge or other absorbent, saturated with carbolio acid, hung up in stables and yards, will keep flies away, says the Mark Lane Express.

Many London ladies crop their hair short and wear an almost entire wig, and consequently catch cold more frequently than their American cousins, but of course they all use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

NEITHER THIS NOR THAT.

The Western Reserve Democrat and the Constitution at Warren, Ohio, have been consolidated.

In the next United States Senate will be three Joneses, no Smith and but one Brown. Jones is ahead.

Portsmouth Times: It is difficult to say which is causing the most trouble just now, wild oats or the Bohemian article.

A New York man wants to light Findlay with natural gas at \$3 per post per year, provided he is given the street franchise.

A suit for the possession of certain valuable papers formerly belonging to Andrew Jackson has been instituted by his grandson.

The silver men will send a communication to Mr. Cleveland urging him not to use his great influence against silver until both sides have been heard.

It is reported that the Postal Telegraph Company had secured control of the Bankers and Merchants, but is denied by the receiver of the latter company.

A girl was arrested in Richmond, Va., the other day for carrying concealed weapons. Well, what of it. You wouldn't have a woman walk along the streets with her tongue continually in view.

An English electrician asserts that no one was ever killed by lightning while asleep in bed. The trouble with this is that after a man has been killed by lightning it is rather difficult to find out whether he was asleep or not.

Those who are posted say that we can depend on splendid crops the coming season. The theory is that very cold weather and plenty of snow "melows" the ground, kills insects and their eggs, and enriches the earth.

Girls who pick up every glib-tongued adventurer who presents himself are bound to get into trouble. No girl should give her confidence to an entire stranger. The papers are full of the sad consequence of such actions.

Some inventive genius has produced a machine that will darn stockings. One by one the few remaining inducements for men to marry are being withdrawn, says one, and it is not surprising that women are casting about for new spheres.

"No," said a Vermont deacon, "I don't approve of horse racing," but when another member of the church becomes so godless as to try to pass me on the road comin' home from meetin', I feel it my duty to let out a little on the reins, just to keep him from puttin' his trust in earthly things."

A. J. Nellis, of Pittsburg, has brought suit against 127 farmers in Stark county who have been using the harpoon hayfork manufactured by the Penneck Manufacturing Co., of Kennet Square, Pa. Nellis claims they are infringing upon his patent right and claims a royalty of \$15 from each person using the fork.

It seems to be quite likely that saloon men who paid the Scott law tax will not recover any of it back, as a decision of the United States Court has been found that holds that when a Supreme Court has sustained a law, no subsequent decision can impair rights acquired under it. So the tax having been collected under a law held to be constitutional cannot be refunded, even though future courts should rule to the contrary.

The Sale of a Railroad.

"I'll bid \$15,000" came from the lips of Mr. A. W. Jones, of Youngstown, who made the opening bid. The property for sale was the road bed and all property belonging to the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Narrow Gauge, the quondam auctioneer Major Goodspeed, as Master Commissioner, and the place of sale the United States Court room. Just after Major Goodspeed had read a description of the property, Mr. Emery, on behalf of the Pittsburg Car Trust Company, stated that for the benefit of purchasers he would inform them that two engines, some passenger and freight cars belonged to the company he represented, and were only loaned to the C. & St. L.

This being understood, the bidding began. \$15,000 was the smallest sum which could be offered and there being no other bids the property was knocked down to Mr. Jones. In this purchase that gentleman represent Wm. Semple, of Allegheny, the presents receiver of the road, James Callery, President of the Pittsburg & Western, and Joseph Bohmer, of Delphos.

The purchase, as Mr. Jones told the Bee, is virtually made by the bondholders. The road will be improved and possibly widened at no late date. Mr. Semple says it may be extended, but how soon cannot now be stated.—Bee 19th.

Letter from Tom Lawson to the Toledo Post denies most emphatically that the Hooking valley strike is at an end. He reports that at Nelsonville and Monday Creek some of the men did start to work, but were confronted by the iron-clad contract. This they refused to sign and returned home with their tools. The miners have informed the syndicate that if it withdraws the obnoxious contract the men will return to work.—Cleveland Press.

Urban Republicans want Gen. Kennedy for Governor.

A FATAL FIRE.

A Family Aroused From Sleep to Find Themselves Surrounded by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 21.—Fire broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning in the house of John A. King, No. 1539 Pine street. The flames made rapid progress. Three dwellings were destroyed. The occupants of King's residence were asleep in the upper stories and were aroused by the heat and smoke only to discover the usual means of egress cut off. They ran to the windows and most of the jumped out. King appeared at a fourth-story window and was seen to make an effort to jump, but was overcome by the heat and fell back into the flames. His charred body was found after the fire was extinguished. Three persons who jumped to the ground—two female servants and a sister of Mrs. King—also lost their lives. Mrs. King appeared at a window crying for help. A mattress was held by firemen and she was told to drop her baby first and then jump herself. She did so and received severe but not dangerous injuries. The baby was killed.

The body of Mrs. Hamilton, the sister of Mrs. King, has been recovered. Kings were among the most fashionable and popular people of the city.

When the fire was discovered the neighbors raised the alarm but two other fires were in progress in different parts of the city at the same time, and it was three-quarters of an hour before the fire engines came. Meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. King and others of the family could be seen in the fourth story, with all means of escape cut off. Mrs. King was in her night clothes, but remarkably calm, and bade her children be brave. She then called to the neighbors assembled below to get mattresses. They were not long in spreading the pavement with mattresses and blankets. Then lifting her body on the window sill she told him to be brave and jump. He seemed to be a plucky little fellow five years old. He jumped and struck the mattress fairly, and it seemed that he was safe, but he was so badly shaken that he died in two minutes. Then Mrs. King placed her daughter Lillian, three years old, on the window sill and dropped her fairly on the mattress. The child was hurt, but not killed. Turning for a moment to address a word to her husband, Mrs. King mounted the window sill and deliberately jumped off with as much calmness as one might jump into a bath. Her flight through the great distance from the fourth story seemed to end in safety, but she was found to be unconscious and badly hurt. Her husband was about to follow her, but seemed to be calling on some one behind him (probably Miss Hamilton,) when the spectators were horrified by the sudden belching forth of a broad sheet of flame, by the light of which Mr. King was seen to throw up his hands and fall back out of sight. At the same time another crowd at the back of the house were horrified to witness similar shocking sights. Miss Hamilton had been driven by the flames to a fourth-story back window and being unable to stay in the room and afraid to jump, she hung by her hands outside the window sill utterly exhausted; she let go and dropped to the paved area below. When picked up one side of her body was badly burned, showing that she had been literally burned off the windowsill.

Bohemian Oats.

Following is a brief statement of how the Bohemian oat business is worked: The farmer buys, say 10 bushels for \$100, on 12 months time with interest. These oats being a little heavier than common oats, are worth about 50 cents per bushel or \$5 for the ten bushels. But the farmer, by submitting to be gulled out of \$95 on \$5 worth, is allowed to become one of the Association, and they will assist him to get his money back by swindling other farmers in the same way. As an inducement for the farmers to buy their oats, the company agrees to sell of oats that he raises at \$10 a bushel to double the amount that he buys for seed of the company, he giving the agent and company 25 cents per bushel for selling his oats. But the company not being incorporated here, and I believe nowhere else their guarantee is worthless. The same scheme, with slight variations, has been played in this country for many years, and is partly on the plan of a squad of western highwaymen we once heard of, who, after robbing a man, would allow him to become one of their gang and assist to rob others of an amount equal to double the amount they had robbed him of. Most of those who have gone into the scheme in this country are honorable men and would loathe the idea of swindling others, but they will have to get their money back, and those in turn will have to gull others to get their money back. If there is one feature in the scheme not tainted with rascality, where is it? Honorable men should keep out of it.—Lima Gazette.

"Opinions are but little things," said John Wesley 135 years ago. We think that opinions which are backed by experience are substantial. The masses who use Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure all speak highly of it for coughs, colds, whooping cough, croup, bronchitis, asthma, influenza and all throat and lung diseases. Its cure is safe, speedy and permanent. Price 50 cents and one dollar; trial bottles free of D. J. Humphrey.

When a new drama has proved successful, it is customary for the audience to call the author before the curtain. They have a curiosity to see what sort of man it is that created the play that has amused and instructed them. There is something very much like this in regard to our great newspapers; their editorial utterances are all anonymous, but there is generally a tradition of some half-shady personage who has established the journal, given it its character, and constantly directs it; and the public like to have him come before the curtains now and then, to address them in his own person. This Mura Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, has done in the March number of the North American Review, to which he contributes an article on "The Revival of Sectionalism." In the

same number, Archdeacon Farrar presents his views on "Future Retribution," and Prof. N. K. Davis discusses "The Moral Aspects of Vivisection" in a way that brings together briefly nearly everything that any person of note has said on the subject. Max Muller describes the astonishing ideas of the Buddhists on the subject of Charity, and George John Romanes opens up a great subject with an article on "Mind in Man and Animals." The other articles are one by President Gilman on "Titles" (chiefly scholastic), one by Judge John A. Jameson on "Speculation in Politics," and one by John W. Johnston on "Railway Land-grants."

Truth Well Told.

(Hancock Courier.)

Politics is an interesting study after all. It is quite amusing to see Democrats bob up all over the country, asking for office, who never spent a dollar, nor a day in the service of the Democratic cause. They have voted our ticket and they seem to think that entitles them to an office. Well, it would be against a Republican. And some there are claiming to be Democrats who have not always supported their party ticket, but have on account of personal feeling and a money consideration even worked against the election of the regular nominees of the party, that now have the impudence to come forward and lay claim to some of the fruits of the Democratic victory. Had there been no more faithful Democrats than they there never would have been a Democratic victory, and does any one suppose for a moment that those who have borne the heat and burden of the day shall step aside and allow the "do nothing" kind to step in and take the offices? Never. The brave, the active, and the industrious of our ranks shall be remembered first. They have battled for many years for Democratic supremacy, and now when power is within reach it is quite natural that offices be appropriated by the faithful and true. Party organization and strength demand that the worthy be served first. If hard labor and liberal expenditures for the cause are not recognized in the distribution of office then party organization is no good. Democrats who have done nothing for the party except to vote, can afford to wait a little while for an office. We have heard of several Democrats in the country, who are looking after postoffices, who have never attended a Democratic convention, and who have never helped to support their county paper. What claim can such a Democrat have on any office? Let them go to work in their respective townships, and help organize our forces. Convert as many Republicans as possible, and after a few years of such faithful work then your claims will be valid. The worthy must be served first.

THE FOLLY OF SECTIONALISM.

Mr. Blaine and Mr. Evarts, who are likely to be contending candidates for the Republican nomination in 1888, call Mr. Cleveland a "sectional" candidate and the Democratic party a "sectional" party.

Let us see on what unsubstantial grounds this assertion rests.

A sectional candidate is one who draws his support wholly or in great proportion from a single section of the country. A sectional party is one whose adherents are to be found wholly or in inordinate proportion in one section, as the Republicans were in 1860.

Nearly 10,000,000 votes were cast in the recent election. Of these, in round numbers, 7,000,000 were cast by the Northern States and 3,000,000 by the so-called Southern States.

Mr. Cleveland received of the whole vote 65,000 more votes than Mr. Blaine. If we credit the Prohibition vote to the Republicans and the Butler vote to the Democrats, the Democracy will be in a majority of about 50,000 in the whole Union on the popular vote.

Does this show the Democratic party to be a sectional party?

The census of 1880 shows the total population of the twenty-two so-called "Northern" States to have been in that year 30,864,016, and the population of the sixteen so-called "Southern" States 18,507,324.

Estimating the increase in four years on the basis of the increase in the same period between 1870 and 1880, and we have now a so-called Northern population of 33,499,422 and a so-called Southern population of 20,459,208.

In the so-called Northern States Mr. Cleveland received in round numbers 3,200,000 votes, and in the so-called Southern States 1,750,000 votes.

In the four Northern States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana Mr. Cleveland's vote was a fraction under 11 per cent, of the present estimated population and Mr. Blaine's vote a fraction over 10 per cent.

In the Northern States exclusive of the four Cleveland States Mr. Blaine received a vote equal to 9 per cent, of the population, while in the Southern States he received a vote equal only to 8 1/2 per cent, of the population.

Does this make Mr. Cleveland a sectional candidate?

Does a lawyer of clear head and cool judgment like Mr. Evarts suppose that after such a vote by the people of the whole Union in a Presidential election the country can be dragged back into the quagmire of sectionalism? Does he think that the bloody shirt can be made again available as a political banner after Blaine has come within 4,000 votes of carrying Florida, within 3,100 of carrying Virginia and within 2,200 of carrying Delaware and West Virginia, and after it has been seen that a change of 1,700 votes would have given Cleveland Michigan, that 1,250 would have given him Wisconsin, that 800 would have transferred to him Nevada, 1,100 Oregon, and that 10,000 votes would have revolutionized the Republican Gibraltar—Iowa?

Mr. Blaine and Mr. Evarts have started on the Presidential race with their backs to the winning-post. Poor years of Mr. Cleveland's Administration will make their detestable and unpatriotic disunion policy even more unavailable than it is at the present time.—World.

Mrs. Sharon, known in connection with the Sharon divorce case, gets \$2,500 a month alimony.